

Wilder, and first learned that before any word had been sent to him (Mr. Irwin) that tenders had already been made by Mr. Wilder to get the vessel off to the first officer of the *El Dorado*. The *Pele*, however, did the work and got the vessel off.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the Y. M. C. A.'s prospectus for September, 1884. Among the interesting matter this instructive little sheet contains, we notice the formation of a "Ladies' Auxiliary Society." The object of the auxiliary is to organize the ladies into a "Helping Hand" Association for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. There, my brethren, we are with you all the time. Nothing like the ladies to help on the good work, and turn the young men from saloons, cards, and other satanic abominations. We shall send our little mite in the shape of a year's subscription to the ADVERTISER free, on the simple condition that at the next grand temperance rally, our lurid friend of the *Press* shall be allowed to address the meeting on the "Evils of Mixed Drinks."

THE hot spell continues without, what the weather reporters would call, any signs of abatement. In a season like this, Honolulu is at its worst. The mosquitoes, as soon as the sun disappears, takes full charge of the night, and makes the unfortunate victim long for the Arctic even with the risk of cannibalism thrown in.

A GREAT many people are unnecessarily sensitive in these islands if their names are mentioned humorously and harmlessly in a local newspaper. The mistake which they make when offended is this: A newspaper which dislikes a man never mentions his name except to abuse him. A harmless squib is a sign of friendly feeling, and should never cause a man to stand on his dignity.

THE report of the Committee of Fifteen on rates and rules governing transportation to the World's Exposition at New Orleans in December, 1884, has been published. A round-trip rate of one fare has been agreed upon between most cities and New Orleans, the tickets to be placed on sale Dec. 1, and withdrawn ten days before the closing of the exposition.

THE closing paragraph in an editorial in Wednesday's *Gazette* embodies the gist of the P. C. ADVERTISER'S charge against the conduct of the Opposition leaders during the last session of the Legislature: "They have acted as they have because it was in furtherance of their individual profit and wishes."

CASH VS. CREDIT.

Cash is so potent an article in trade, it exercises so powerful an effect upon the imagination of the least commercial people, that it would seem to put its possessor on a vantage ground above the man who has it not. This would be logic, but one need not expect to find logic carried out in actual life. Theoretically the man who goes into any store and pays cash for an article ought to get more for his money than the man who buys on credit, has his account running on the merchant's books for months, and finally pays only the bare amount without interest—the same sum which the cash customer handed over the counter six months or a year before. Practically the man who pays cash usually receives an inferior article and gets scander courtesy than the favored individual who is always in debt and always expects to remain in debt. No doubt it is a legacy from Old World customs, this fondness of shopkeepers for putting a man's name down in their books. In some departments of retail trade such a thing as a cash transaction is almost unknown. Take the tailors for instance. Nine-tenths of those in this city keep what they call running accounts with their customers. The end of the year or half-year rarely sees them squared. There is always some balance remaining, and too often it is a large one. Talk with any first-class tailor and he will tell you that he can afford to sell you a suit of clothes 25 per cent cheaper if he could get cash from all his customers. Yet ten minutes after a full-blown "beat," with nothing but as-

urance and the introduction of another of his kind who makes an occasional payment to save his credit, will get measured for a costly suit, paying, if anything, only a merely nominal deposit. This thing is repeated with endless variations, but it never seems to inject any hard common sense into the tradesman. The glamor of the credit system is over him and blinds him to the defects of his methods.

The same rule holds good in all the trades and other kinds of business. Even the corner grocery, where one would expect to see the cash principle prevail, is cursed with the credit system. You may pay cash for every article which you buy, and yet your next door neighbor, who never pays cash, will always get more favors and far better bargains than you can secure. If there is a really fine lot of anything in market he will get it, because the butcher or the vegetable dealer is always anxious to preserve his good will lest he should not pay his bill. Nearly every one who has any acquaintance with dealers knows of cases in which customers of this kind find it convenient to move at regular intervals and establish a new base of supplies. They always forget to square their accounts with the small tradesman; but he doesn't have a change of heart after such an experience. He simply puts on an extra charge all round, and each customer pays for the dishonesty of the credit buyer. The man who keeps an account may pay his quota in the end, but the chances are that there will be a re-adjustment before the account is finally settled. Cash is chiefly valuable in these days to such a credit customer, for by its influence he seldom fails to scale down his bill after the tradesman has waited three or six months for payment.

This picture is not overdrawn, as everyone will recognize who has had anything to do with the purchase of supplies for a household, or even of ordinary wearing apparel. Everyone knows that the cash customer carries the credit customer; that is, he is forced to pay at least one-half more than he ought to pay, and frequently more than this, because of the credit buyer's thriftlessness or downright dishonesty. Dealers know it, but they declare that it is ruin for them to start out on a cash crusade while the store around the corner offers unlimited credit. There is something to be said for the dealer. He must have trade, and while the passion for getting goods "on tick" endures, he cannot break away from the old system without strong support. This support ought to be given by the cash customers, as a measure of self-defense. Let, for instance, the men who pay cash in any section of the city, or in any community, combine, and select a dealer who will bind himself to buy and sell without credit. Such a dealer, by paying cash, can get his supplies one-third lower than he is accustomed to get them on credit. He can thus sell them at a big reduction from the customary rates and still make a good profit. Such a combination of buyers would be very powerful in a small community, while even in a large city a number of such organizations would be the thin end of the wedge which would finally burst asunder the whole vicious credit system. Unions of this kind could be formed without difficulty; they would represent the honest, saving men, and all those who desired to see fair play in trade would rally to their support. No trouble, we are sure, would be experienced in finding dealers eager to adopt the cash policy. Hundreds of them are sick at heart of the present system, which makes this profit dependent on the caprice of customers. They would gladly exchange this condition of semi-vassalage for one of independence, if they could be assured of sufficient support to make a fair living.

It is the first step which costs in any undertaking. Here the difficulty would be to secure enough men to take an active interest in a matter of this kind. It may seem to some to be of trifling importance, yet in the course of a year enough would be saved to make a very material showing, while the principle demonstrated would of great advantage to all branches of trade. Mechanics are eager to unite to protect their interests against the devices of capital or the competition of inferior workmen.

On the same principle why should not the honest purchasers who come with cash in hand unite to protect themselves against the large class who run up bills with no expectation of ever paying more than a small share of them? It is a legitimate defensive measure, which is strictly honorable and one which only needs a little generous co-operation and confidence to make a success.—S. F. Chronicle.

Woman's Bare-facedness.

One of the inequalities between sexes that I bitterly complain of is the bare-facedness imposed on women by nature. If a man has a big Roman nose he lets a fierce mustache grow under it, and becomes a typical military man, notwithstanding the fact that hidden by his Napoleonic goatee is a miserable, puny, retreating chin. If his nose is a pug, he gives it all possible prominence by shaving clean in its immediate vicinity, growing some side whiskers away back on his fat cheeks, and so producing the likeness of the solid business man. In case his features are nothing in particular, except that the lines of fifty years are deep around his mouth, he conceals them under a heavy mustache and passes for a youngish sort of bachelor until time ought to have made him a grandfather.

Now, in spite of all the calumnious accusations of falsity in the matter of our adornment, the faces of my sex have to pass for just about what they are worth. We may do something to improve hues in skin and hair, but the outlines of our visages cannot be materially altered. We may sweeten our mouths with a careful expression of amiability, or keep our lips shaped in a bewitching, suggestiveness of kisses; but as likely as not, in attempting these mobilities of countenance, we merely succeed in becoming grotesque.

A word of comfort for ugly girls. I sincerely do not believe that a pretty face has anything to do with making a belle. The attractive or repellant qualities are the principle causes. Some of the latter qualities in girls are a haughty demeanor, saying smart things that make other people smart, an idea that it is only necessary to be civil to persons in a supposed higher social scale than their own, and the habits of contradicting and snubbing. Most men have good deal of self-approbation, which they do not care to have disturbed by such causes. To be attractive a girl should be healthy, intelligent, but not "smart," industrious, amiable, cheerful and willing to be pleased with small pleasures. Such qualities will make even a plain-faced girl attractive, if not a belle. Regard once inspired by such a girl lasts.

MEN SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Eighty Thousand American Citizens Held in Bondage.

How Slaves are Obtained Throughout the World and Sold in the Sandwich Islands.

A man who recently came to Hailey in search of employment tells a most extraordinary story. His name is Henry Benedict, and he is a native of West Stockholm, four miles from Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York. He is a hotel waiter by occupation, 34 years of age, and well known to many Nevadans now on Wood river. W. T. Hall, the capitalist and dealer in real estate of Hailey, has known him for over ten years. He first knew him in Pioche, Nevada, then in Darwin, Panamint and Bodie, California. Mr. Hall vouches for Mr. Benedict as a thoroughly reliable, honest, hard-working man.

In September, 1878, Mr. Benedict went to San Francisco from Bodie, to be treated for fever and ague. He had saved up \$500 besides his fare and expenses to San Francisco. A day or two after he arrived at the Golden Gate he listened to a man preaching in the open air on the city front, near the Oakland ferry. Another man was circulating in the crowd distributing religious tracts and extending a general invitation to come and see him at his place on Kearney street, near Pine, as he might be able to put them in the way of getting a job.

Mr. Benedict took a tract and accepted the invitation. The next day he called at the place and found Sutton

(that was the tract distributor's name) kept a large cigar, tobacco, and fancy goods store. Mr. Benedict was treated to a good cigar, and said he would like to get a job as waiter in a hotel in a climate free from fever and ague. Sutton said he had an order for a few first-class waiters for the largest hotel in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. That the climate was the finest in the world, the job good, wages \$50 a month in gold, board, lodging, clothes and passage to and from San Francisco free. Sutton further said if the job was not at represented, Benedict would be paid in full from date and all expenses until returned to San Francisco.

Two days later Benedict called at Sutton's by appointment, and accompanied him on board of the sailing vessel W. H. Myers, where he introduced him to the captain, telling that officer to give him first-class board and quarters, as he was a first-class passenger. Five or six other passengers were brought on board shortly afterwards, and all were requested to "go below" to prepare their quarters. The necessity for this was not apparent, but after the vessel got out of port and the dozen passengers compared notes, it was evident they had been sent below so they would not have a chance to get acquainted with one another before sailing. When they did compare notes they found that no two of them were hired for the same purpose. One was hired as a waiter, another as a teamster, another as a barber, a shoemaker, etc. The fare was the same as that rationed out to sailors, and the passengers were half-starved. When the vessel had been out about fifteen days the captain asked each passenger his name, age, nativity, occupation, etc., and a few days later the vessel cast anchor between two Sandwich Islands, where the passengers were transferred to another vessel, which took them to the island of Hawaii, 500 miles from Honolulu, where they were registered at the Custom House as twelve Portuguese laborers come to work on a sugar plantation.

As they landed from the vessel they stepped into a regular stock corral, where they found several hundred men, women, and children of various nationalities already congregated. It was evident that these had but just landed. Others landed during the day, and next morning planters called at the "pen," and selected such hands as suited them. The single girls and children who had come with their parents were separated, and only wives and husbands were permitted to remain together. The girls were sent in one direction, notwithstanding their heart-rending cries, the sons in another, husbands and wives in another, and the remaining lot in another.

Mr. Benedict and twenty-nine others were "consigned" to Bishop & Jones' plantation, which is known as the "Missionary Plantation." This is owned by the Rev. Mr. Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Jones, two Methodist ministers, well known in the Islands. These men went out there as poor missionaries a few years ago, but are now enormously wealthy. Rev. Mr. Bishop is the leading banker of Honolulu, and employs a dozen clerks in his banking house alone, while the Rev. Mr. Jones still preaches the Gospel all over the Islands.

When Mr. Benedict and his twenty-nine associates arrived at the plantation, they were conducted to a large building where between 200 and 300 men, women, and small children were congregated, and informed that these would be their quarters. There was but one room in the building, which was entirely open, so that a person standing in any part of the building could take in the whole room at a glance, and all—men, women, and children—slept together, without bedding or covering of any kind. If they preferred they would sleep out in the open "corral" or stockade around the house. The climate being very mild, this can be done with impunity; still many would have preferred to have clothes to wear, but these were difficult to obtain, and enormously expensive, as the laborers are allowed only twenty-five cents for each full day's work, while fines for the most trivial offenses, and dockages under various pretenses, are so outrageously enormous and frequent that all the laborers are kept heavily in debt, and unable to pay up, even by working unremittingly for years.

Arrived at their quarters, the new comers were told that they could rest two days and look around. They would then be put to work in the fields. After resting a while, Benedict and three others walked out of the "corral" into the fields. But they had not been out five minutes when a horseman having a club in one hand and a revolver in the other, and who had been watching them all along, rode up, arrested them and took them be-

fore the Justice of the Peace of the plantation, where they were fined \$2.50 each (or ten day's work) for leaving their quarters without permission. One of them paid his fine; two of the others, having no money, had the fine charged; while Benedict, who was by this time more thoroughly alarmed than he had ever been since leaving San Francisco, protested against the treatment to which he, an American citizen, was being subjected, and demanded his release. The justice, seemingly surprised, sent word to the overseer of the plantation, and in few minutes a printed contract, with all blanks filled, and binding Benedict to labor on the islands for two years and to refund all advances besides his passage money, by laboring at 25 cents per day, was shown him. The contract was signed "Henry Benedict," his age and nativity were correctly stated, the paper was well executed and fulfilled every requirement of law. It was dated at San Francisco, and countersigned by the man Sutton, as agent for Welch & Co.

Benedict protested, pleaded, threatened, swore that his name had been forged to the paper, even wrote out his name and had it compared to the signature on the paper, but all to no avail. The Justice of the Peace informed him that, under the law, he would be compelled to find the man that had forged the name. As Benedict could not do that then and there, he was compelled to submit.

The Monday following he and his companions were led out to a cane field, where a boss showed them their "task," or the quantity of work they would be required to do that day. They were perfectly green, of course, and although they worked hard, when the quitting time came the boss informed them that they would be allowed only a quarter day for that full day's work. Besides, each of them had been fined once (\$2.50) for using tobacco while at work—so that they owed the masters 10½ days work more than before going to work in the morning. At the quarters they received one week's rations of raw fish and rice—which is all they got to eat—and which each laborer had to cook for himself or herself out of working hours. These rations are taken to the plantation in wagons once a week, and distributed at the rate of 1½ lbs. fish, and half a pound of rice per laborer per day. This is all they get, besides being allowed one dollar's worth of tobacco per month, which they can only use when at quarters out of working hours. At the end of the first month, Benedict was informed that he had worked 94 days—having put in much overtime—but that he was \$1.33 in debt, besides the cost of his passage and advances.

Benedict then began to familiarize himself with the system of labor and matters and things around him. He ascertained that a law pretending to be for the encouragement of "free immigration" to the islands had been framed a few years previously, and that these iniquities were done under the color of the law. Vessels brought laborers from all parts of the globe, who supposed they were going to get remunerative employment for one to four years, while they were really being led into lifelong slavery, as the fines and docking are so onerous while the pay is so insignificant, that nineteen out of twenty who are once landed on the islands are unable to pay up and receive their discharge.

Benedict himself, although he worked hard and continuously, and learned the rules so thoroughly that he escaped being fined altogether, was held four years in bondage; and it was only by paying about \$400 of the \$500 with which he had left Bodie, and which he managed to retain through all those years, that he managed to get away at all.

It is evident from Benedict's statement that there is a regular system of "shanghaiing" carried on in the world, with headquarters at Honolulu, whose employees find remunerative employment in inducing poor deluded people aboard ship, whence they are transported to the Sandwich Islands and sold into slavery. It matters not what their nationality, so they are able-bodied, and Mr. Benedict says that he is confident that the number of persons so held in bondage on the Sandwich Islands is not less than 250,000, of which fully 80,000 are American citizens.—Hailey (Idaho) Times.

There are a thousand flies in India to one in this country.

The Japanese eat more fish than any nation in the world.

Chicago has the largest swinging bridge of any city in the world.

A woman can grow seven crops of hair between the ages of fifteen and forty-five.